

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6912 第二十九十六年

日十二月二十年正月

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1880.

六年正月十三日

Price \$1 per Month.

## SHIPPING.

## BANKS.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

## AUCTIONS.

## INTIMATIONS.

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ARRIVALS.  
January 30, CONSOLIDATION, British str., 704.  
Robert Young, Bangkok 20th January.  
General YUEN FAH HONG.  
January 30, HAI-SUEN, Chinese steamer, 746.  
Globus, Haiphong, 26th January; Pak-hai, 27th; and Ho-how 29th, General C. M. S. N. Co.

January 30, EMERALD, British str., 395.  
H. Talbot, Manila 27th January, General ROBERT & CO.

January 30, HALLOWEEN, British str., 277, F. P. C. Goode, Taiwan 27th Jan., Amoy 28th, and Swatow 29th, General D. LARBAK & CO.

CHARTERS.  
AT THE HARBORMASTER'S OFFICE,  
JANUARY 29TH.  
Gleniffer, British steamer, for Singapore and  
Swatow.

Villa de Riochua, Spanish brig, for Manila.  
Kingship, British steamer, for Ho-how.  
Aber, British steamer, for Amoy.  
Caylo, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
Horatio, Swallow bark, for Honolulu.

DEPARTURES.  
January 30, JINDAI, Brit. str., for Swatow.  
January 30, YOTTUNG, Brit. str., for Swatow.  
January 30, CHANG BABUYAN, British bark, for London.

PASSENGERS.  
ARRIVED.  
For Consul, str. from Bangkok.—22 Chinese.  
Per Loo-shan, str., from Haiphong, &c.—1 European and 1 Chinese.

Per Emerald, str., from Manila.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and family, Captain P. Langlois, and Mr. Adolf Wainouskin, 13 Europeans, and 5 Chinese, and 17 Chinese for Amoy.

Per Hallowe'en, str., from Luauwan, &c.—Messrs. Hong and Vauher, and 43 Chinese, to depart.

Per Gleniffer, str., for Singapore, &c.—1 European.

Per Villa de Riochua, for Manila.—2 Europeans.

Per Kiang-chow, str., for Ho-how.—40 Chinese.

Per Abel, str., for Amoy.—50 Chinese.

Per Horatio, str., for Honolulu.—1 European and 20 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Consolidation* reports left Hongkong on 20th January, and had heavy weather from the N.E. to N.E.

The Chinese steamship *H-chein* reports left Haiphong on 25th January, and had strong N.E. monsoon with heavy seas and hazy weather.

The British steamship *Emeralds* reports left Manila on 27th January, and had very strong monsoon and high seas throughout.

The British steamship *Hallowe'en* reports left Taiwan on 27th January. Experienced a strong monsoon and high seas crossing Formosa Channel, and arrived in Amoy on the 25th. In Amoy the steamship *Hector*, H. M. S. *Proteus*, and *Gardner* correctly stated that the monsoon began on the 20th, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather to Shantou, arrived in Swatow on the 20th. In Swatow the steamship *H-chung* and Chinese revenue cruiser *Feihui*. Left again on same day, and had first variable airs and fine weather to Cholong Point; from thence to port moderate N.E. breeze and fine weather. Passed steamship *Ho-how* off Con Point. The steamship *Kiangtung* left Swatow on the 23rd for Amoy.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

6. Bremen, British str., from Hongkong.

6. Churruca, Spanish str., from Hongkong.

8. Salvador, Spanish str., from Singapore.

10. Eini Jules, Ger. bark, from Hongkong.

11. Kestrel, British gunkat, from Singapore.

11. Minet, British gunkat, from Singapore.

11. Minet, British gunkat, from Hongkong.

11. Gloriosa, British bark, from Shanghai.

11. Grande, British str., from Hongkong.

12. Diamante, British steamer, from Hongkong.

12. Aurora, Danish bark, from Hongkong.

13. Surprise, American bark, from New York.

13. Minerva, Spanish bark, from Melanesia.

13. Cymene, British bark, from New York.

13. Prudent, British bark, from Hongkong.

13. Borealis, British bark, for Sydney.

14. DARTMOUTH.

5. Huny, Spanish steamer, for Singapore.

5. Hongkong, German str., for Hongkong.

5. Esmeralda, British str., for Hongkong.

10. Monmouthshire, Brit. str., for London.

10. Concorde, Ger. bark, for New York.

13. Manila, Spanish brig, for Mariana.

14. Euston, German steamer, for Liverpool.

14. Patriotic, British steamer, for Liverpool.

15. Diamante, British steamer, for Hongkong.

15. Kestrel, British gunkat, for Hongkong.

15. Medea, British gunkat, for Hongkong.

15. Joachim Christian, Ger. bark, for London.

19. Ned White, Amer. bark, for New York.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per Ocean Mail's Advice.)

Carrick Castle..... Nov.

India (s.)..... Shanghai..... Nov.

Cassandra (s.)..... Foochow..... Nov.

Priam (s.)..... China Ports..... Nov.

Sardonyx (s.)..... China Ports..... Nov.

Niobe Novgorod (s.)..... Hongkong..... Nov.

New Brunswick (s.)..... Kots..... Nov.

Pelorus (s.)..... China Ports..... Nov.

Ullock (s.)..... Manila..... Nov.

Felicity (s.)..... Manila..... Nov.

Nestor (s.)..... China Ports..... Nov.

Birket (s.)..... Manila..... Nov.

Ajax (s.)..... China Ports..... Dec.

Orion (s.)..... Hongkong..... Dec.

Victor (s.)..... Hongkong..... Dec.

Albion (s.)..... Manila..... Dec.

Chieftain (s.)..... Manila..... Dec.

Abey (s.)..... Manila..... Dec.

Lord of the Isles (s.)..... Manila..... Dec.

Falco (s.)..... Manila..... Dec.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG  
(Correspond to Date).

Elizabeth Rickmers..... Penrith..... Aug.

Minna Castle..... Cardiff..... Aug.

Goldstream..... Antwerp..... Aug.

General M. G. M. Dealters in Arms..... Aug.

Conqueror (s.)..... Cuxhaven..... Sept.

W. G. B. (s.)..... Cuxhaven..... Sept.

W. G. B. (s.)..... Cuxhaven..... Sept.

W. G. B. (s.)..... Liverpool..... Sept.





## EXTRACTS.

THE FOX IN IRMINE.  
For murder, ay and robbery besides,  
A felonious thief before a fox was tried.  
A peasant sued, and sure his case was hard.  
"I left," said he, "this villain in the yard,  
Alone with sander fowls, which in the morn  
Leftless I found, with blood infused, and torn.  
No duncaster, I dare well attest,  
Saving this Sheep, could have approached thest."

"Twas the Sheep's turn: "In sooth I cannot say,"  
Thus he, "what ruffian made this blisfuls pray.  
For why? I alme' all the night, and nigh,  
Nought of this fowl alacry could know.  
Whoever heard a Sheep was an assassin.  
Whose muller take not flesh, but only grases?"

Then spake the Fox, with dignity surpising:

"The Sheep's iniquity cannot be hid."

He might have killed fowl, and therefore did

Looked up with pouty all the night,  
And never to indulge his appetite!

Tell this to Sheep, too flagrantly it shocks

The common sense and conscience of a Fox.

The Court can but frown in such offence

Deep aggression of the first offense,  
Wherefore it dooms the criminal to blood

Bornish the steel with all convenient spout,

And (sitting now in Equity) directs

Administration of decou's effects

Forthwith to be performed in setting sort;

Fleed to the plaintiff, curse to the Court,

Two ill to grant impunity to crime,  
Especially so near to duster time."

—From the *University Magazine*. R. GARNETT.

## CONNECTION BETWEEN VOICE AND CHARACTER.

I have noticed as a fact that struck me as being peculiar, that the bravest and largest wild animals—always had deep voices, and that they were generally vocalists, full of music as it were, where the small fowl, which would run from a common cur had high, sharp voices. I have hunted with some of the bravest men, the best sports, and the most famous hunters in the West, and I found that they also had heavy tones as a rule; and deduced from this that the highest order of animals, those that were brave and daring, were always deep in voice, and that their intonations never jarred on the ear. When I saw that the heroes in an epic were the tenors, it struck me as an odd idea that thin-toined animals were seldom so courageous in actual life as their dejected congeners, and this has caused me to express it here, to see if it is in any way founded on fact, or whether it is a mere artificial system of display.—"Sporting Adventures in the Far West," by J. M. Murphy.

## GERMAN SCHOOL-BOY LIFE.

They grow up to live in words of their own creation, in ideas and theories which are not brought to the test of practical experience. It is this "faculty" of connoisseurs, which is cultivated with distinguished success in the playgrounds, which reduce the English school from the status of little business, which they would otherwise deserve. And it is the absence of this "faculty" in the German prospects which violates so much of the excellent teaching imparted. Better give the pupils a good playground and confine them daily to the sports within its barriers than teach them for the same time before a blackboard to study the theory of political economy. German boys are used up in their studies. They take no violent exercise except on the ice in winter. School work is exhausting, and it takes all their energy out of them. In it they do take an interest. And the reason—*one* principal reason—why they do so is because from early childhood it is impressed on them that their whole future depends on it. The *Abiturient-Examen* is the Day of Judgment, looming before the children's eyes, and their childish life is a solemn march to that *Dieu*. At the close of youth before entering on manhood, comes the terrible day which irreversibly fixes their fate. Unless they issue from the examination with a testimonial of "ripeness," every learned profession is closed to them, and three years' military drill instead of one is their doom. As the boy goes to school he passes the bar-room yard or the *Platz* where the recruits are drilling. He sees them posturing, goose-stepping, tumbling, fencing, marching in mud or snow, and he thinks, "I shall have three years of this witness work, and it does as a duty stimulus to exertion."—*Germany Past and Present*, by S. Baring Gould.

## A PRAIRIE FIRE.

Next to calamities like that, the home-stader's wife told of, the great boasting

fan of the settlers on the border, in all the now and thence hoisted portions of Kansas, in fact—is the coming of the autumn prairie fire, which so frequently moneys their stalks and ears, their helpless stock, their stables and cabin, and even their lives. Were it not for its own dangerous power of larceny, this tempest and scourge of fire would be a spectacle of commanding force and beauty. First, you will catch glimpses of what you take to be grey wisps of haze away off on the horizon; and catching, you will see these vapours gradually deepen gradually, and gather into a definite volume of smoke, black like a rain-cloud, that hangs over the edges. Then the strange, sombre bulk—stars forward across the prairie, and you hold your breath at sight of the rapid progress of it. A mile or so, two miles, is not an exceptional rate of speed—for a fire once fairly under way. It takes an instant, you note, over a broad swale where there is standing water, but it is for an instant only. The next moment it reaches the upland again and the dry grass, and directly it grasps a coil of the tall, thick bluestem, and the flame leaps suddenly and madly out above the smoke, then subsides again, and the black mass grows thicker than ever, and rolls, hisses and blazes, and you can see the burning grass, and hear the distant roar of the fire, an awful roar, resembling the sound of artillery in heavy timber. And it is so calm immediately after you that you do not so much as miss the tickling of your watch in your pocket; there is no breath of air stirring, and the sun is shining, and the heavens above you are blue and placid. But the stillness will be broken soon. The oncoming clouds is only a few miles away now, and you easily trace the scarlet and terrific energy at its base; the smoke begins to hurt your eyes, too, and the heat becomes heavily oppressive. And then, all at once, the wild unites and staggers you, that appalling roar deafens you, and the sun is blotted out, and the darkness is as of a midnight without moon or star. It is an experience of but a dozen seconds or so, this sudden plunge into darkness, though it seems an hour, and when you look out again, you find that the fire has passed you a mile or more to your right, and is still rolling irresistibly onward; and there in its track are charred and smouldering stumps of hay, and an occasional house adrift and tottering to its fall, and a group of men and boys beating back the outer line of the fire with brush and old clothes, and sending forward little counter fires to meet it. And if possible, keep it at a safe distance. The break may stop it, and another if when it gets there, through such a hole has more chance for a warrant; those mighty configurations vault across streams twenty or thirty yards in width, so swift and restless as their momentum; and as a rule they are effectively stayed only when they reach a wide expanse of ploughed land, and have to yield all but for lack of anything more to feed their inexorable fury.—*Summer's Monthly*.

## FRENCH AND ENGLISH THIEVES.

A French journalist has published a description of the thirty-six methods of appropriation practised in what Victor Hugo calls "la troisième dessous," otherwise, "the world of the 'cross-eyes,'" otherwise, among the criminal classes, "One of the most refined and honourable is the 'vol à la tire,' known in English as 'driving,' 'buzzing,' 'ely-laking,' or more decently, as pocket-picking. Readers and intelligently, as pocket-picking. Readers of Dickens will remember the scene in "Oliver Twist," where the careful Fagin, pedagogue of the academy in which Charles Bates and the Artful are scholars, is shown exhorting his pupils in their mystery and teaching them to test their skill on his own pockets and himself in person. In Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame" it is narrated how, in the Court of Miracles, the apprentice robber has to prove his virtues and accomplishments by standing one leg, and then snatching the pouch of a puppet covered with bells, and so hung as to sound at the slightest shock. The aspirant to this one of St. Nicholas' arts must have a light, swift, nimble hand, a quick eye, a face of brass. As a rule, the "vol à la tire" is practised among crowds at theatres, in churches, on race-courses, and so on. There are several forms of it, however, and more than one of these is specially adapted to the treatment of single victims. There is, for instance, the "vol à la bourse,"—a plan that parts of the nature of which with us is known as "hustling," or, perhaps more rightly, "busting." The pickpocket meets his prey full tilt, and in the confusion relieves him of his valuables; then, with many apologies for his inattention, he hastens rejoicing on his way. In the "reconnaissance"—the "recognition dodge," as it might be translated—the robber advances with a smile on his face, and then pushing his counter over the collar-hat—the "envole d'odope" in which an envelope full of paper is exchanged for an envelope full of postage-stamps; the "vol au rendezvous," he exclaims, "how are you?" and, vainly protesting, the quarry is folded in the thief's embrace. Then come excuses, and the rascal makes off, the richer by the contents of his uncle's pocket. The noblest of all is called "the tire à la chaise," by which appropriation is contrived while the operator's back is presented to his subject. In the method called "le charme" the shocking expression of M. de Pourceaugaigne by Stigmaris is perpetuated; a "charme" being a rascal who haunts railway-stations to pick up honest innocents from the country, who he afterwards robs of their luggage or随身物品 between his legs and brought him into the camp at Vincennes. Other varieties are the "vol au ratin," "ratin" being a publican's counter—the object of which is to secure a landlord in his own cellar, by getting him to descend for wine, and then pushing his counter over the collar-hat—the "envole d'odope" in which an envelope full of paper is exchanged for an envelope full of postage-stamps; the "vol au rendezvous," he exclaims, "how are you?" and, vainly protesting, the quarry is folded in the thief's embrace. Then come excuses, and the rascal makes off, the richer by the contents of his uncle's pocket. The noblest of all is called "the tire à la chaise," by which appropriation is contrived while the operator's back is presented to his subject. 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